

MAGAZINE OF AGRICULTURE, MECHANICS, AND THE ARTS.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, FOR THE BENEFIT

BOSTON, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 26, 1848.

WM. BUCKMINSTER, OF FRAMINGHAM, EDITOR.

NO. 22.

VOL. 7.

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W. & W. J. BUCKMINSTER.

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AGRICULTURE.

FOWL-MEADOW GRASS.—BLUE JOINT.

Mr. Abijah Wilder, of Keene, N. H., tells us that this grass flourishes in great abundance in Keene, where it is permitted to stand late enough to shed its seeds over the ground. He says that people have been getting the early cutting of meadow grasses and have gone to an extreme. That many are now sowing it, and are again coming into the old and better practice of cutting late in the fall and early in the spring.

From what we can learn in regard to the old and new blue joint grass, it is a species of grass which is found in the meadows of New England, and is a very common and useful grass. It is a species of grass which is found in the meadows of New England, and is a very common and useful grass.

CURCULION ON PLUMS.

Mr. J. B. Farmer, of Concord, tells us he succeeded in raising a fine lot of plums last season, where he had not brought any to perfection before. The curculion had destroyed his fruit in former years. But last May he filled a number of phials with molasses and water, and hung the phials on the limbs of the trees. He found his phials soon filled with insects—the curculion among other kinds. He thinks he caught a quart of insects of different descriptions.

It is a very simple mode of destroying insects, and we hope many may be induced to try it.

Mr. Ephraim Ward of Southboro' has brought some very pretty pigs to market. The litter was nine months and 20 days old and weighed as follows:—

1st, 318-22, 351-356-324-297-280.

Some of these brought eight and a half cents.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[For the Plover.]

SWILL FOR COWS.—BURYING MANURES DEEP.

MR. EDITOR.—DEAR SIR: Having been a constant reader of the Plover for some five or six years, and having been much interested in its contents, I am writing you a few lines to let you know that I am a subscriber to it.

It is a very interesting and useful paper, and I am sure that it will be read with interest by all who are interested in agriculture.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, A. HAWES.

Enfield, N. H., Feb. 14, 1848.

SKIN MILK OR WHY GIVEN TO A COW IN SUMMER.

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WINTER SWILL FOR COWS.

Laterly I have used Guano, composted with

manure, and it has given me very good results.

For Corn and Potatoes, and all crops, I run the

manure along the rows, and then run the Harrow

again, to incorporate it with the soil. The

germination is accelerated in fact, the plant has

nothing to do but grow; the after culture is

done closely with the harrow and the hoe. I

obtain four crops of 60 bushels yellow corn per

acre, from old more grown pasture land; and the

year before, 70 bushels Corn from the same kind

of land, but a moderate dressing of course ma-

nure was first ploughed in, and then 500 lbs.

Guano, composted and applied as usual, and the

result was a very good one. J. M. BANKS.

Seekonk, Feb. 9th, 1848.

[For the Plover.]

MILKING STOOLS.

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[For the Plover.]

ON RAISING SEEDLING PEAR STOCKS.

MR. EDITOR.—DEAR SIR: I cannot agree with

your correspondent on the subject of raising

seedling pear stocks. I have had some experience

in the business for the last six years, and have

planted from one to three hundred bushels

of seedling pear stocks, and have raised from

them some of the best pear stocks that I have

ever raised. I have tried them on different soils,

and the very best I have ever raised

were planted upon a hill of very hard strong

land, and have raised from them some of the

best pear stocks that I have ever raised. I

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A Small Horse.

which he cons over by the floating flame of the

winter's fire or the misty light of the gray dawn.

His task is rendered doubly hard, inasmuch as

he is without an instructor, and must solve the

most difficult problems, and unravel the most in-

tricate truths, simply by his own persevering

efforts. At length his task is in a measure ac-

complished, the first step is gained; but a new

difficulty arises. He is without means, and must

serve a long and tiresome apprenticeship as a

teacher, a clerk, or often the two combined,

and he can save only to enable him to enter

college.—Three or four years of close study,

with the most rigid economy, brings him to the

threshold of active life, and should he choose a

profession, the same scenes must be in part re-

acted ere his object is accomplished.

Mark well the contrast. Which man, think

you, is best fitted to succeed? Surely, not he

who has been cradled in luxury, and bribed

along the path of knowledge! No, rather

would we trust the self-made man who has al-

ready overmastered difficulties under which one

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DR. CASE'S STATEMENT OF HIS MODE

OF RAISING CORN.

To the Standing Committee of the Penobscot Ag-

ricultural Society, on Crops, for 1847.

The act of Indian corn which I entered for

the Society's premium, at their Annual Cattle

Show and Fair, was raised in greenwood ground

which was turned over in the fall preceding, and

a medium quantity of coarse manure was spread

on the furrows in the month of May following

and the harrow passed over the ground to incor-

porate the dressing with the soil and level the

furrows which were not disturbed by the plough

except to furrow the ground, for the rows one

way at the distance of three feet from each row.

A small quantity of fine manure was then put

on the hills at the distance of two feet from each

row. The manure put in the hills was composed

of about one third part of the droppings of the

cattle in the yard the previous summer, mixed

SIXTH AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

On Tuesday last the farmers met again in the State House. Mr. Calhoun took the Chair. The subject for the evening being "The expediency of establishing an Agricultural School."

Mr. M. Buckingham, the Chairman of the legislative joint committee on Agriculture, said he had taken some pains to attend this meeting through storm and sleet. The question for the evening had been suggested by himself; he wished to have himself all the suggestions that might be here made relating to a subject that is before his committee. And he said he had heard but one opinion expressed, viz, the immense advantage of having an Agricultural School established by legislative authority.

He said petitions on this subject had been presented—he did not come here to say much, but to hear what others might say, as the Committee had been directed by the legislature to make a Report. He said the outline of the plan would probably be a Corporation to have the patronage of the State on condition of performing certain specified acts.

Mr. Hubbard, of Sudbury, thought it a general opinion that instruction should be given to the sciences of Agriculture. One method would be to connect an Agricultural Department with some of the existing institutions. We want experimental, practical knowledge. We need an independent, separate, distinct Profession. Boys leaving schools and colleges have very little practical knowledge. We have but few who can analyze manure.

Major B. Wadsworth, of Framingham, said he had thought of this subject for many years; it had been too long neglected. He had been engaged in other business, in trade, and in manufacturing, but he had never felt the want of education so much as he has when he turned his attention to farming. He was glad this subject was brought forward. Many experiments might be carried on at such a school. He would have all our young men work half the time and then study.

Mr. Shepard, of Ashland, said there seemed to be a necessity for doing something to bring forward and elevate the Agricultural interest. Farmers should be taught as well as mechanics, and they ought to have the means afforded them. Graduates may be held out as an inducement to individuals to make experiments and to compete with each other.

Mr. Wright, of H. Hampton, thought much capital had been uselessly spent. One man tries experiments—if he makes exact reports another tries to succeed as well as he. He thought rotation of crops was not much attended to, yet it is necessary to determine what rotation is best. He thought an Agricultural Department in a College would not work well. We should not start on a small capital and make a petty business of it. We want to command the best Agricultural talent in the world.

Dr. Smith made some remarks concerning the bequest of Mr. Bussey of Roxbury, and thought if his plan were carried out he has anticipated the legislation in England.

Mr. Denny said the conditions of Mr. Bussey's bequest had been examined, and it had been ascertained that it would be of no service to the community for a long time, perhaps a hundred years to come. [This property is not available till the death of the last child of the testator.]

Mr. F. French, thought that not much would be realized from this bequest—but that the time had now come when the people want more education in this line. Yet there were difficulties to encounter in obtaining legislative aid. Some benevolent individuals might be found willing to do something.

Till within a few years we have had no valuable Agricultural papers. The first that were started treated of farming and training deer. Now we have better papers; every paper must have a something of farming. He doubted whether the legislature could do anything on this subject—Wait five years and see.

Mr. Buckingham again rose. He was not sorry that Mr. Bussey's bequest would not be available for a long time. He hoped never to see such a school connected with a literary institution. It would not be worth two bushelings.

In colleges people are prepared for the three professions—perhaps a fourth is needed to embrace all the members. The profession of Gentleman is a distinct class—and one class is to be made to feel the importance of another. If Mr. Lawrence had made his donation to operate 50 miles from any literary institution, it would be worth 500 times more.

We want no "Professor of Farming." We have Professors of Botany, Horticulture, &c. That is enough. "Five years hence" is not the time to act. Now is the time. He wishes to God he was the man to endow a proper School of Agriculture. He felt willing and anxious to do something this Session. Fifty thousand dollars would make a beginning.

Mr. Foote wished long life to that same grand-child of Mr. Bussey. He would not have a Agricultural fund connected with a literary institution. A proper system will pay well. Knowledge is power, and the farmer wishes to share this power with the Professional man.—Adjourned.

The same subject to be discussed on next Tuesday evening.

HOUSE NO. NINE ELM STREET. Col. Macomber has returned to his old stand, which he has made entirely new inside. Every part looks new to-day. No one knows better how to cook to their duty; and no one supplies materials. Even his potatoes are made available in this more than can be said of most of the public houses this season.

DEATH OF A BUTTER. Call at Stall 10, you would see some of the thickest mutton of the season. Mr. Hiseach has received a capital lot from Mr. Cornelius Phillips of Montgomery county, New York. It is not much more than water, cook some, and try it then.

WOMAN. Nothing so wide a mark between a wife and a noble soul as the respectful and reverent care of womanhood. A man who is always around a woman, is either a coarse profligate, or a devoted friend. [Lyon.]

DEATH. Having received his sentence of banishment from the service, but being retained by the power of the President in consideration of his character and services, immediately sent in his resignation.

It seems that the President has at length received the treaty made by Mr. Trist and has said it before the Senate. We shall soon know what the terms are.

A petition against the continuance of the war, signed by 6000 members of the society of Friends, &c. presented by Mr. King, was moved to be laid on the table, which was negatived—aye 48, nays 95. A motion to print was carried—aye 98, nays 53.

An Irishman in an article on "wreaths of Ireland says," "Ireland's cup of misery has for ages overflowing, and it seems to be not yet full."

LEGISLATIVE.

FRIDAY, FEB. 18.

IN SENATE. The committee on Agriculture reported a bill to protect pigeon doves.

The vote by which the bill to incorporate the Worcester Botanic Medical Institution was rejected, was reconsidered, and the bill was re-committed to the Committee on Education.

The orders of the day were taken up, and the bill to establish the City of Worcester was read a second and third time, and was ordered to be engrossed.

The several other papers in the orders of the day were advanced one stage.

The bill to incorporate the Hardwick Steam Mill Co. was taken from the table, and ordered to a third reading.

IN THE HOUSE. Sundry petitions &c., were presented and referred.

Ordered that the Committee on Taxation consider the expediency of increasing the penalty imposed on Clerks of Corporations who neglect to make the returns required by law.

On motion of Mr. Moore of Lowell, the orders of the day were taken up by Mr. Boutwell of Gloucester, in reply to Mr. Dwight of Springfield, on the subject of the Mexican War.

IN SENATE. The bill for the protection of pigeon doves was ordered to be engrossed.

IN THE HOUSE. Petition presented by Turner and Thayer and others, for incorporation as a Religious Society in Douglas.

Mr. Seaver of Bristol, moved to reconsider the vote of Saturday last, on the bill to incorporate the town of Fieldbrook, was passed to be engrossed. The motion went into the orders of the day for to-morrow.

Three bills passed to be engrossed. The business accomplished, the report on the Mexican War was taken up, and Mr. Griswold of Greenfield finished his speech on the Democratic side of the question.

Mr. Stephens of Andover, obtained the floor to reply, and spoke with much ability.

IN SENATE. Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1848.

IN THE HOUSE. Bills were reported to repeal certain provisions of law relating to the small pox; to authorize the city of Boston to establish a Public Library, concerning alien passengers and paupers; to increase the power of the Massachusetts Mechanic Association to hold real estate; resolve on the petition of the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Ordered that the Central town to take means to incorporate the Sylvie Gas Light Company, were severally passed to be enacted.

Bills were reported to extend the time for the construction of the Framingham Branch Railroad; to authorize the Sylvie Gas Light Company to build a Wharf in Provincetown.

On motion of Mr. Usher of Lynn, it was ordered that the Committee on Mercantile Affairs and Insurance inquire into the expediency of repealing an Act, recently published the King's speech at the opening of the Chamber of Deputies. It was intended that the speech should appear as quickly as possible after it was delivered, but owing to some delay in the royal movements, the speech was issued from the press and widely disseminated before the King had arrived at the Chamber of Deputies. The most ludicrous thing of all was, that it was interlarded with notices of the "great applause" at this point or that, or "great enthusiasm" at the mention of such and such a topic.

IN SENATE. This is an ludicrous case, some of the Reports, published in this city, of the Brighton Market. The sales of Thursday in the *Times* were printed papers. [Ed.]

HABEAS CORPUS—Before Judge Oakley.—In the case of William Goodwin and Charles Chase, two minors arrested at Newburyport, the petition for habeas corpus was granted, the writ being issued from the County Court, to avoid habeas corpus, is now before the Legislature of that State. The present writ of habeas corpus was issued on application of their friends, by Mr. Daniel B. Taylor. Goodwin was brought up, passing by a dark alley, a large two-fisted fellow, the proof of the minority having been made out. Goodwin was discharged, and the other remains in statu quo, the owners denying having him in possession. [N. Y. Express.]

The New Bedford Mercury relates a case wherein a young man a clerk in an apothecary's shop, undertook to divert his friends by an exhibition of the effects of chloroform a few evenings since. He breathed it, and the effects were, to throw him into violent convulsions, which lasted without intermission for sixteen hours. So violent were the convulsions that it required the combined and constant efforts of five strong men during the whole of this period, to keep him from dashing himself to pieces.

ROADWAY ROBBERY. The latest and best thing of the kind that we have heard, relates to "Fred," the Prince of all wags. He was jogging home rather late, and a little happy, when, passing by a dark alley, a large two-fisted fellow, stepped out and seized him by the collar, demanded his money. "Money!" said Fred, "money I have none, but if you will wait on a moment, I will give you my note for thirty days." [Buffalo Express.]

LOOK OUT! LOOK OUT! There is a scam in this city passing counterfeit Five's of the Bank of California, at Danville, Vt., signed H. Mackintosh, Cashier; G. B. Chandler, President, and purporting to have been engraved by Draper, Tappan & Co., New York, but a miserable looking affair. Just give Marshal Tukey a description of the fellow. [Transcript of St. Louis.]

On Saturday last, while three young men, brothers, belonging to Newburyport, were engaged in skating upon a pond in Shubertown, the ice suddenly gave way and precipitated them into the water. Two of them were drowned and the third rescued. The bodies of the deceased were conveyed to their home and lying in state in Vermont, by the surviving brother, on Monday.

A miller, in giving a certificate to "the proprietors of Mr. Harrington's pills," for destroying vermin, attests with the assertion, "I was full of rats a fortnight since, and now I don't think I have one!" This beats the worm doctors all to nothing.

Mr. Oliver, of Ohio, was killed at the stone bridge in Bedford on Tuesday, by the falling of a large stone, and another man named Smith was considerably injured.

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LEGISLATIVE.

FRIDAY, FEB. 18.

IN SENATE. The committee on Agriculture reported a bill to protect pigeon doves.

The vote by which the bill to incorporate the Worcester Botanic Medical Institution was rejected, was reconsidered, and the bill was re-committed to the Committee on Education.

The orders of the day were taken up, and the bill to establish the City of Worcester was read a second and third time, and was ordered to be engrossed.

The several other papers in the orders of the day were advanced one stage.

The bill to incorporate the Hardwick Steam Mill Co. was taken from the table, and ordered to a third reading.

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On motion of Mr. Moore of Lowell, the orders of the day were taken up by Mr. Boutwell of Gloucester, in reply to Mr. Dwight of Springfield, on the subject of the Mexican War.

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Mr. Stephens of Andover, obtained the floor to reply, and spoke with much ability.

IN SENATE. Tuesday, Feb. 22, 1848.

IN THE HOUSE. Bills were reported to repeal certain provisions of law relating to the small pox; to authorize the city of Boston to establish a Public Library, concerning alien passengers and paupers; to increase the power of the Massachusetts Mechanic Association to hold real estate; resolve on the petition of the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Ordered that the Central town to take means to incorporate the Sylvie Gas Light Company, were severally passed to be enacted.

Bills were reported to extend the time for the construction of the Framingham Branch Railroad; to authorize the Sylvie Gas Light Company to build a Wharf in Provincetown.

On motion of Mr. Usher of Lynn, it was ordered that the Committee on Mercantile Affairs and Insurance inquire into the expediency of repealing an Act, recently published the King's speech at the opening of the Chamber of Deputies. It was intended that the speech should appear as quickly as possible after it was delivered, but owing to some delay in the royal movements, the speech was issued from the press and widely disseminated before the King had arrived at the Chamber of Deputies. The most ludicrous thing of all was, that it was interlarded with notices of the "great applause" at this point or that, or "great enthusiasm" at the mention of such and such a topic.

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